

Most military cars failed road test

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Nearly 70 per cent of military cars and trucks given a road-safety test earlier in the year failed it, the current report of the Technion's Council for the Prevention of Road Accidents reveals.
The revelation is from a speech given last June to a meeting of the Council by the Chief of Military Police, Tal Aluf Binyamin Inbar, and contained in the report for the first half of 1977 which the Council issued at the end of last week.
Tal Aluf Inbar told the Council that the "grave findings" turned up by the test had surprised most military authorities, but not himself. He added that the road-safety check as been one of the safety measures instituted by a special road-safety unit the Military Police had established under the direction of Dr. Ioab Becker, of the Road Safety Centre. (The Centre is the Council's agent body.)
Inbar stressed that thanks to the massive effort invested by the military in road safety, the accident rate in the army had been declining in the past three years. The unit had established a clear relationship between increased traffic-law enforcement, control of traffic, and the issuance of tickets for violations to military drivers on the one hand and a decline in the number of accidents on the other. Thanks to the enforcement and control effort, he believed, the percentage of military drivers who obey traffic signs was higher than that of civilian drivers.
Inbar also revealed that in June a Military Police had appeared to minor officers of Sgan Aluf and Aluf

Mishne rank to volunteer as military traffic observers, to back up the military police. "We expected 100 to 150 officers to answer the call. In fact 900 did, which means that 900 additional MPs are controlling military traffic from Sharm e-Sheikh to the Golan," he said.
The officers were asked to emphasize explanations and to appeal to the driver's conscience. He expected at a later stage to extend the observer scheme to higher officers, he said.
In another report in the same publication, the Transport Ministry's Garage Department states that the high price of spares and repair work contributes directly to the unsatisfactory state of road fitness in Israel — because owners delay repairs for as long as possible.
The Department has been unable to exercise full price control over the garages, and can only act when specific complaints of exaggerated prices are received. The Department believes that greater competition, by more garages, would moderate prices.
The Department report challenges the official statistics that only two to four per cent of Israel's road accidents are the result of mechanical deficiencies. The Department holds that proper study would reveal a much higher figure.
It notes that the mechanical fitness problem in Israel is compounded by the relatively high average age of the vehicles on the roads. This introduces the hazard of material fatigue, which may cause accidents through loss of control over brakes, steering wheel, tyre blowouts, and so forth.

2 terror suspects nabbed

Post Military Correspondent
security forces last night announced the arrest of 32 suspected terrorists on the West Bank and in Gaza.
According to the Army spokesman, 25 men were arrested on the West Bank and seven in Gaza.
The arrested men were taken to military detention camps. The army spokesman said that the arrests were part of a continuing campaign against terrorism in the occupied territories.

Feled claims Robinson cash as 'gift between friends'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Police officers yesterday afternoon dismantled a small explosive device in a cigarette package.
The device was found in a cigarette pack belonging to a man named Feled. The man was arrested and charged with possession of explosives.
Feled claimed that the money came from a relative's account in Robinson's bank. He said that the money was a gift between friends.
The police are investigating the case. They are looking for more information about the man and the money.

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Police inspect slabs of hashish snared in the IL1m. haul in the Gaza Strip on Friday night. (Rahamin Yarseli)

Fund-raisers agree to help Begin finance housing for 45,000 families

By JUDY SIGBEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Fund-raisers abroad have overcome their doubts about Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposal to finance housing for 45,000 Israeli families living in sub-standard flats, and will bring him concrete suggestions when they visit Jerusalem next month.
The Premier first raised the proposal publicly on August 5 when he addressed the 1977 Jerusalem Leadership Conference of Israel Bonds at the Knesset. He then asked Diaspora Jewry to double its contributions in honour of Israel's 30th anniversary of independence next May and to raise \$1.35b. over the next

four years for the project. The theme was repeated in Begin's message to world Jewry for Rosh Hashana, and in a separate message to a Bonds conference earlier this month in Atlanta, Georgia.
When the Premier brought up the subject again in a private meeting with United Jewish Appeal leaders last month, the fund-raisers argued that donors could not afford to double their contributions, and stated that setting up a special fund would endanger the UJA's regular campaign.
The idea was modified during discussions with UJA leaders in New York a week ago that were joined by Jewish Agency treasurer Arye Dulsin and Begin's adviser, Yehuda Avner.

At a meeting of the Zionist Executive yesterday, Dulsin stated that the UJA has "fundamentally agreed" to support the proposal, and that the 45,000 families are "likely to move in the next two years from disadvantage to comfort." Some \$400m. would be raised by the UJA in the U.S. and \$300m. by Keren Hayesod, which operates elsewhere in the free world. The government would offer matching funds of \$500m. to build the housing.
UJA leaders in next month's Jerusalem study conference will meet with the Prime Minister to work out details. Where the flats will be, whether they will be for rent or sale, and other questions have not yet been settled.

Netanya officials 'encouraged building law transgressions'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Former Netanya mayor Oved Ben-Ami and his deputy had encouraged contractors to commit transgressions of the building laws and had promised to pay fines imposed by the courts out of municipal funds, three judges at the District Court here said yesterday.
Hearing an appeal, Judges Yosef Haj Yehye, Shlomo Wallenstein and Israel Giladi levelled sharp criticism at Ben-Ami and his deputy Zion Rubin for their part in encouraging a contractor and a building firm to put up illegal buildings.
Shikun Olim, a building company, its director Yitzhak Ginzbaum and contractor Mahluf Hachor were appealing the fines and suspended prison sentences imposed by a Netanya magistrate for building two seven-story buildings without permits. Ruling on the appeal, the judges decided to halve the fine.

since fines for illegal building are paid to the local authority — in this case the Netanya municipality, which the judges deemed partly guilty of the offence.
Shikun Olim started to build two buildings on the corner of Netanya's Simhoni and Be'er Streets in 1975 without a permit. After eventually receiving authorization from the local building committee to build four-story houses, the company proceeded to add another three storeys onto each building. When they were brought to court, the Netanya magistrate ruled that even the four-story buildings were illegal since their erection contravened the guidelines of the town's master plan.
In his original ruling, the Netanya judge had ordered that the three extra storeys on each house be pulled down. The District Court judges endorsed this order, but expressed doubts as to whether it had been executed.

Barak: Didn't say I wanted Bension out of prison

Jerusalem Post Staff
Attorney General Aharon Barak has denied statements published by the Public Committee for the Release of Yehoshua Bension to the effect that he did not oppose the embezzler's commutation of sentence and was not interested in seeing Bension serve any more time in jail.
Barak said the alleged statements did not represent his views, which he had discussed only with the Prime Minister.
Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that Barak in February decided to stop proceedings against the former Israel-British Bank head for

allegedly bribing a jailer to smuggle out letters to his wife. The offence allegedly occurred while Bension was under arrest in the \$47m. embezzlement case for which he was eventually sentenced to 12 years in prison.
According to the charges, Bension and his wife paid Ramle Prison guard Avraham Katz a total of IL260 for smuggling out four letters between August and October of 1974. But Katz informed the prison authorities, and they began action against Bension.
Bension was pardoned after serving two years of his 12-year sentence.

Uganda grounds Ethiopian plane at Entebbe in hunt for Israelis

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Uganda recently intercepted an Ethiopian airliner and forced it to land at Entebbe Airport, releasing the plane only after all the passengers had been questioned and it had been ascertained that none of them were Israeli nationals. This was reported yesterday by "Ma'ariv's" military correspondent.
Quoting authoritative sources which have been verified by The Jerusalem Post, the paper said the incident occurred on August 26, and

that Israel intends to file an official complaint with the International Air Transport Association.
The plane, a Boeing 707 belonging to Ethiopian Airlines, was on a regular flight between Addis Ababa and Kinshasa, Zaire. The plane was forced to land at Entebbe while it was flying over Ugandan air space by Ugandan air controllers, who threatened to send up military interceptors if their orders were not followed. After the plane landed, it was surrounded by Ugandan security police. All passengers were ordered to show their passports. The paper said that the Ugandans stated explicitly that they were searching for Israeli nationals.

IL1m. worth of hashish taken in Gaza

Hashish worth IL1m. was captured by undercover Gaza policemen on Friday night and five alleged big-time dealers were arrested, police revealed yesterday.
The 26.5 kilograms of hashish, packed in a way new to the Israeli drug market, were captured after two policemen won the confidence of Beduin from the north of the Gaza Strip who were allegedly among the big suppliers of the drug. Friday's haul brings the total amount of the drug caught in the Gaza Strip and Sinai recently to 85 kilograms — worth IL1m. in the streets.
The two policemen, who are expected to be recommended for medals for their exploit, learned that Beduin in the Jura area near the Abasalom junction at the north of the Gaza Strip were dealing in very large amounts of hashish. The two plainclothesmen managed to pass themselves off as members of the Israeli underworld and arranged a deal with the alleged dealers. On Friday night the two policemen stuffed a suitcase with more than IL100,000 and travelled in a private car to a rendezvous 20 kilometres north of the Abasalom junction.
Police say that after the deal was completed, a large police and army force closed in on the drug merchants, who put up resistance. One policeman was stabbed in the leg in the struggle.
Nissav-Mishne Yehoshua Caspi, head of the Southern District investigations branch, attributed the catch and previous hauls to improved intelligence, detecting and interrogation. He also said that police are willing to put down large sums of money to extract the underworld dealers.
The police are intentionally letting the underworld know that they are putting in more undercover men as "interested buyers," Caspi said, to limit its activity.

7 MKs leave for interparliamentary meeting in Sofia

A seven-member Knesset delegation, headed by MK Avraham Katz, left yesterday for the inter-parliamentary Conference in Sofia, Bulgaria.
Some 1,000 members of parliament from 72 countries, including Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, will participate in the conference, opening this week.
Two of the ten sessions will be on "Israel's policy in the occupied territories." The decision on adding these two sessions was adopted by majority vote of a committee in April.
Delegation members in addition to Katz are: Haim Corfu, Elhud Olmert, Haim Zadok, Chaika Grossman, Avraham Melamed, and Akiva Noff.

Poet Shabazi's tomb said desecrated in Yemen

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A group of Israelis originally from Yemen called on the government yesterday to bring the remains of 17th century Yemenite Hebrew poet Shelom Shabazi to Israel as soon as possible.
The group, Ofek — Organization and Community Development — said it will hold a rally in Rosh Haayin, which is largely Yemenite, on September 28 to protest the desecration of Shabazi's tomb in the Yemenite town of Telz.

Jordan daily suspended

AMMAN (AP). — The Jordanian daily newspaper "Al-Shaar" was suspended indefinitely from publication yesterday by orders of deputy premier Saleh Majall.
No reason was given for the measure. However, the paper on Saturday criticized the government in violation of the Publications Law.
\$300,000 was donated recently by the U.S. National Institutes of Health to the diabetes department of Hadasah — Hebrew University for research into the disease.



leaving the Jerusalem Court yesterday. (Hershkovits-Suphot)

Sextuplets born to Netherlands woman


LEYDEN, The Netherlands (UPI). — A woman gave birth to sextuplets early yesterday — the first time sextuplets have been born in the Netherlands, a University Hospital spokesman announced.
He said the four girls and two boys, as well as their mother, were doing "reasonably well."
The babies, delivered by Caesarian section, varied in weight from one to two kilograms, the spokesman said.

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Carter: Nato can work with Eurocommunists

LONDON (Reuters). — Entry of a communist party into the coalition government of a West European state would not mean that that country must withdraw from Nato, according to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

But in an interview with "Reader's Digest" published yesterday, the President said: "There is doubt about whether the loyalties of some of the communist leaders might go to their own nations or to the Soviet Union."

"So there would be question about the security of specific advanced weapons systems and military planning."

The interview, which appears in the "Digest's" international editions, was given three months ago but appears at a time when the powerful French Communist Party is wrangling with its socialist allies over their common programme for next spring's general election.

Asked about the implications for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of a communist electoral success in France, Carter said, "Eurocommunism concerns me very much."

"The best way to ensure that the communist parties will not be successful, as they legitimately challenge for public support in these countries, is to make sure that the countries' democratic administrations are effective, that they recognize the legitimate aspirations of the people, and that government administration is honest, open, and a source of pride."

He added: "If the communist parties should become part of the governments of European countries, there would be concern about Nato defence. This would not mean those countries would have to withdraw from Nato."

Asked if the West were not jeopardizing its security by granting huge credits to the Soviet Union and its allies, the President said: "There may have been occasions when we sold the Soviets equipment that inadvertently contributed to their military strength."

But he felt that current restraints on the sale of equipment to communist countries were adequate and that the debts would be repaid.

In Rome, meanwhile, a prominent Italian Communist theoretician has caused surprise by suggesting that his party abandon its formal support of Marxism-Leninism. But it is not clear how the proposal by Lucio Lombardo-Radice will be received by members of his party, and he says it may provoke protests.

The fact that he made the proposal at all was taken here as another step along the road to moderate "Eurocommunism" by the Italian Party (PCI), whose goal is to share power with the ruling Christian Democrats.

"The term Marxism-Leninism has disappeared from the vocabulary of the PCI, in a natural way without explicit hints," he told the Turin newspaper "La Stampa." He said it was like the disappearance of the phrase, "dictatorship of the proletariat."

But in a comment the following day, possibly in reaction to the interview, Lombardo-Radice insisted that his idea "cannot fail to provoke, indeed ought to provoke protests in a great democratic party like the PCI."

He also objected to "La Stampa's" headline over the interview, which announced that the party "will say adieu to Marxism-Leninism."

"When I was asked if, by changing Article 9, we would put Marx in the attic, I replied, definitely not, we only want to enrich our library," he declared.

The plan, presented to Smith by British and American envoys 15 days ago, calls for black rule sometime next year with a British administrator and a UN peacekeeping force in charge in the transition.

It seeks to dismantle the security forces and replace them with a new army based on the black nationalist guerrillas who have been fighting to overthrow the government for five years.

Smith, in an interview with the independent "Sunday Mail" newspaper said yesterday he was postponing original plans to absorb blacks into a broad-based post-election government as a prelude to an internal settlement. "We would wait a while to see whether the new Anglo-American proposals are going to make headway or not," Smith said.

Smith, who has described certain aspects of the plan as "crazy" and "unacceptable," said he would present Britain and the U.S. with counter-proposals.



Mass of Ethiopian prisoners at a history and "political education" class, conducted by Eritrean People's Liberation Front guerrillas at a camp somewhere in northern Eritrea. Most of the prisoners were captured during the battle of Keren, where the Eritreans claim to have taken 1,784 prisoners. (AP)

Zambia to protest to U.N. on Rhodesian napalm raids

LUSAKA (AP). — Zambia's foreign minister said yesterday he will protest to the U.N. that Rhodesian security forces are attacking his country with napalm.

The protest was announced here by Sileke Mwale, before departing for the 32nd UN General Assembly in New York.

"There is a fierce war situation declared by the Rhodesian regime against Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and other frontline states, which are supporting a justified liberation war against oppression and racialism in southern Africa," he said. "Zambia has been attacked several times and bombed by Rhodesian troops using napalm bombs. Therefore, it is in view of this situation that we have decided to protest to the U.N. to mobilize international support against the regimes in southern Africa."

Zambian and Rhodesian troops have exchanged fire within the past few days at Feira border post, a Zambian government spokesman said on Saturday.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia told a mass rally last week that three Zambian soldiers were killed and six others, including three civilians, were injured in the Feira district, when Rhodesian planes dropped napalm on Zambian territory on August 31.

Mwale said his government is sceptical of Anglo-American proposals for a settlement of the Rhodesian problem. "Zambia is not against" negotiated settlement to the Rhodesian question, because for the past 12 years Zambia has been moving along this path of seeking a peaceful settlement to the Rhodesian problem," he said. "But our scepticism has come about due to the continued absence of conclusive evidence on the part of the Western countries, which includes Britain and the U.S., over the question of removing Ian Smith and his entire illegal regime."

In Salisbury, Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday said he is willing to work with recent Anglo-American proposals as a means of resolving his country's racial conflict.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian leader indicated little concern with a reported intention of a conference against Rhodesia through its chief supporter, South Africa. He said, "The rest of the world and the UN is pressuring South Africa to help them bring about a settlement in Rhodesia. It is nothing new and the position has not been changed."

The 88-year-old Rhodesian leader, announcing a smaller reshuffled Cabinet with no new faces, said the 10,000-word British Government White Paper outlining a settlement plan was being studied to gauge which issues are negotiable.

Addis denies Jijiga taken

ADDIS ABABA (UPI). — Ethiopian strongman Mengistu Telle Mariam denied yesterday that the key eastern outpost of Jijiga has fallen to a Somali attack.

Speaking to a news conference, the 38-year-old leader of Ethiopia's military government said fighting for the town was still continuing, but he refused to provide details of the battle.

Jijiga, about 100 km. from the Somali border, was the anchor for Ethiopia's defence line north of the Ogaden desert, where Somali-backed forces have captured more than 90 per cent of the territory in a three-month assault.

Diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa, however, said that there were conflicting reports only about when the Somalis captured Jijiga — last Tuesday or Wednesday.

Somalia's Mogadishu radio, monitored in Nairobi, said that members of two Somali-backed insurgent groups were digging into trenches at Jijiga that were abandoned by Ethiopian troops when the town fell last week.

At the news conference, Mengistu acknowledged that his forces had suffered several difficulties and setbacks. He also indirectly criticized the U.S. by complaining that "the traditional suppliers of arms" had not sent weapons which have been paid for.

Mengistu's government expelled the U.S. military mission in April, May and the Carter Administration announced that further military aid to the Ethiopians was being halted because of allegations of human rights violations.

The West German Government in Bonn, which quietly arranges the release of an estimated 1,200 to 1,500 East German dissidents and political prisoners a year, had no immediate comment on the report.

Igel had been sentenced to four and a half years in prison in 1974 after an unsuccessful attempt to flee the country. Igel and Derfort had also been jailed after trying to leave the country illegally.

The arrangements were reportedly made through longstanding inter-German agreements under which Bonn can arrange releases into West Germany in return for hard currency payments believed to run to about 40,000 marks (about £175,000) a piece.

East Berlin has also sent a number of prominent dissidents westward over the last year in keeping with what it says is a policy of letting those unhappy with East Germany live somewhere else.

Pankow expels 90 dissidents

BERLIN (AP). — East Germany has released and deported 90 more political prisoners whose freedom had been bought by the West German Government.

The 90 were sent to West Germany last week and included well-known East Berlin Gynecologist Hans Igel, violinist Cornelia Pilz of the Dresden Philharmonic and textile engineer Wolfgang Derfort, according to "Work Group August 12," a West Berlin organization critical of East Germany.

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Italy shifts its defence chief over Kappler row

ROME (AP). — Premier Giulio Andreotti shuffled his cabinet yesterday, shifting the defence minister who has come under attack as a result of the escape of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler from a military hospital.

Andreotti named Attilio Ruffini to Vito Lattanzio's post as defence minister, and made Lattanzio minister of company operations and 45,000 women have had abortions since 1970. Nearly 13,000 abortions were performed last year.

Officials estimated that more than 270,000 births were avoided as a result of abortions, sterilizations, use of birth control pills and other contraceptives between the years 1965-75.

Limiting the size of the family has become a compelling necessity for the majority of women who have entered the work force in growing numbers to supplement their family incomes. More than 51 per cent of the labour force of 885,000 earn less than \$21 while another 42 per cent earn less than \$15 monthly.

The government discourages large families by giving income tax concessions only for the first three children, imposing a stiff maternity hospital charge of \$200 for the fourth child, who gets no preferential schools near his home, and low priority in housing.

Now over 107,000 women are expected to conceive or plan families to conform to the "two is enough" rule. Fertility is followed by sterilization, and condoms, of which 2.3 were distributed last year.

The result of the program has been a reduction in the birth rate of 4.7 per cent in 1976 to last year.

Seventy-six per cent of the population is Chinese, 15 per cent is sub-convient from the sub-continent. The program believed to be less successful Indians, Malays and C. Catholics than among non-Chinese.

The Singapore Family P. and Population Board hopes encourage young people to marry and "space the birth" of children. It is estimated that will have a population of 3.5 by the year 2030 when zero rate has been achieved "replacement."

Hungry still go hungry

RECENT INTERNATIONAL conferences on the world's food problems have pointed up facts of which we are becoming increasingly aware. For instance, 15 per cent of the world's population, some 400 million people, suffer from malnutrition, even when there appears to be an abundance of food.

The question of food for the undernourished was most recently brought up because of the UN Conference on Desertification (UNCOD) in Nairobi, which was also plunged into political dispute by an Arab-initiated move against Israel.

The conference was called to study means to halt the spread of desert areas. The word "desertification" was coined to mean the gradual degradation of a living economic system to the point it cannot sustain life and is beyond recovery.

The food question must be remembered in all the statistics brought up during the conference. One person in eight lives in the desert, as do half the world's cattle, one-third of the world's sheep, two-thirds of the world's goats. As much as 10 per cent of the world's grain a year are lost because the desert progresses into fertile land.

More facts coming out of the UNCOD talks: Arid lands cover a third of the earth's surface as deserts expand. It is estimated that the southern confines of the Sahara advance between 1.5 and 18 km. a year, caused mostly by mankind through overgrazing and burning pasture to obtain rapid new growth.

THE WORLD BANK some time ago issued a study showing how floods in Pakistan occurred more frequently in the past 20 years than over the previous 50, mainly because farmers and woodcutters destroyed so many trees on the Himalaya slopes that rain runoff poured unimpeded into the plains. The high flood waters never fail to take their toll of crops and homes.

And as this process continues, more and more under-developed nations look more and more towards Western America for their food supplies.

In the 1960s, Nikita Khrushchev made a big effort to turn the Virgin Lands of western Siberia into the country's breadbasket. But the project failed, eventually leading to Khrushchev's downfall and producing dust bowls.

Thus it was that 60 years after the introduction of communism, which was to bring equality and a full belly

to all Russians, the Soviet Union to look for relief to the U.S. for grain supplies. Today after two harvests, the Soviet Union, because of the uncertainty of future grain harvests, is forced to keep its commitment to buy U.S. corn and wheat. Last year, Russia bought 6.6 million tons of U.S. grain despite a record harvest of 225 million tons.

The developing nations feel pinch most in any grain short. This is partly because such countries as Taiwan, Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines rely much of their dietary habits on wheat flour in now part of a stable diet.

THE AFRICAN countries, of course, are always short of grain. Egypt relies heavily on grain imports from the U.S. There are plentiful supplies of rice and wheat, but they are still in for those who can afford to pay it.

Three months ago, the World Council, set up by the UN in 1962, after two years of world grain shortages, held a ministerial meeting in Rome. It issued a warning of bad food ahead and the need to increase production in developing countries as well as to work out plans for national grain stockpiles.

People still go hungry despite bumper grain crops, no world system to even out cyclical nature of the grain, where supply and demand is the regulator of prices. Experts already predicting repetition of grain dearth of 1972. They say oversupply will mean lower prices the next season, to be followed by a shortage which will force prices again to the detriment of hungry people.

Plans have been worked out for international grain stockpiles to become effective next year, whereby any country with a surplus should sell its spare at an international reserve system to store the produce it is needed. There is talk of working out such a system for rice.

In the meantime, the hungry go hungry until such resolute papers are signed for governments to controlling action regarding stockpiles is not an easy because of its expense. For instance, a "small" stock of 10 million grain would cost about \$1.3m about \$600m for maintenance deterioration.

273,000 babies 'prevented' Singapore's 'war on births'

SINGAPORE (AP). — Nearly 10,000 women were sterilized in Singapore last year in an anti-population battle the government appears to be winning.

On this 800-sq.-km. island of 2.2 million people, 41,000 women have been sterilized, 2,000 more have undergone vasectomies and 45,000 women have had abortions since 1970. Nearly 13,000 abortions were performed last year.

Officials estimated that more than 270,000 births were avoided as a result of abortions, sterilizations, use of birth control pills and other contraceptives between the years 1965-75.

Limiting the size of the family has become a compelling necessity for the majority of women who have entered the work force in growing numbers to supplement their family incomes. More than 51 per cent of the labour force of 885,000 earn less than \$21 while another 42 per cent earn less than \$15 monthly.

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child, who gets no preferential schools near his home, and low priority in housing.

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Lance confident after grilling

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Budget Director Bert Lance emerged from three days of congressional grilling over his financial affairs confident that he would remain in his post.

"I shall return to my duties as Director of the Office of Management and Budget with even a further sense of responsibility and dedication," he said on Friday.

Lance, a close friend of President Carter, said he was satisfied after the three days of hearings that the American people knew him much better.

He said investigations of bank overdrafts and his use of a "personal" card for his own use had been "a personal matter for me and my family, but I felt it had served a valuable purpose."

Today the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee will question staff of the bank he once owned. Lance said he revealed his financial background fully to them and was cleared for his present

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Rash of firebombs rocks three North Ireland towns

BELFAST (AP). — British army troops and Ulster police searched yesterday for incendiary devices following a renewed rash of firebombings throughout Northern Ireland over the weekend.

More than 40 incendiary bombs were found or exploded in shops in Londonderry, Carrickfergus and Bangor in what officials said was the latest attack in an Irish Republican Army firebomb campaign.

Meanwhile, in an unconnected incident across the Irish Republic border in Dublin, Irish police and soldiers conducted house-to-house searches yesterday for members of an armed gang surprised during a raid on a pub. The gang had a shoot-out and car chase with police.

The normally quiet coastal town of Bangor, on Belfast Lough about 16 km. east of Belfast, blew the front of the firebomb attacks. Twenty-five cassette-type incendiaries were planted and about half exploded. A furniture store and a furniture warehouse were the most extensively damaged of six stores bombed.

Three Belfast women, all in their early 20s, were arrested by police on Saturday in Carrickfergus, a town directly across Bangor on Belfast Lough. They were carrying seven of the devices in a shopping bag, police said.

On Saturday a supermarket and a paint shop were badly damaged in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest town.

The mainly Roman Catholic provisional wing of the outlawed IRA is fighting to end British rule and Protestant domination of Northern Ireland.

Over recent months hundreds of small bombs have been planted in towns throughout the province. Blizzards, where dozens of bombs are planted and timed to explode within a small period of time, have caused extensive damage and disruption.

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An American hypnotist yesterday telegraphed his offer to hypnotize the giraffe to his feet, an Oklahoma zoo owner called to explain how he had once dealt with a similar problem and letters poured in by the hundreds.

Until Victor regains his strength, or a foolproof method of lifting him is devised, he is fed just about every energy-producing drug available — glucose, adrenalin, antibiotics, steroids, vitamins.

Lovesick giraffe perks up

WINCHESTER (UPI). — Victor, the love-stricken giraffe who did the splits and refused to get up, defied fears that he might die as he perked up yesterday.

"It's looking a little bit more hopeful," said John Knowles, Victor's owner, at Marwell Park Zoo in Manchester.

Keeper Ruth Gile said the 6-metre-tall giraffe had eaten a large breakfast of grass and looked "much perkier and happier" than he had the night before.

Victor, 15 years old and weighing one ton, is believed to have fallen on Thursday during an attempt to mate with one of his three wives.

Despite several valiant attempts to raise himself on his spindly legs, Victor has been unable to stand. On Saturday night his long neck began

to droop until it had to be propped up on a wall of hay.

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Polish bishops charge media distort truth

WARSAW (Reuters). — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday attacked the country's Communist-controlled press, radio and television and accused them of promoting "godless ideology" and "total dictatorship." The media were undermining religion and spreading class hatred, they said.

The attack came in the form of a pastoral letter read from pulpits of Roman Catholic churches throughout predominantly Catholic Poland.

It said that the media were used in Poland "to carry on persistent propaganda of a godless ideology and the cult of the robot-man, to spread secular moral attitudes as a human ideal, to justify political lawlessness, force, class hatred and struggle."

The bishops declared that the media in Communist-ruled Poland were used "to consolidate total dictatorship, to employ cultural coercion, to spread lies and to justify the violation of basic rights."

There are no religious programmes on Poland's radio and television, but the bishops demanded that the authorities should allow broadcasts of the mass for the benefit of sick people unable to get to church.

Church access to the media is one of the main issues in talks which have been going on for two years between the Vatican and the Polish government on possible normalization of relations. The government has so far shown no sign of giving way on this point.

The letter urged congregations to listen to Vatican radio. Priests gave out its wave-lengths and times of its Polish-language broadcasts.

The bishops drew up their letter at a conference last June, but it was not published until yesterday. The Polish church observes the third Sunday of September as "public media day."

The letter urged Christians who listened to the radio and television, went to the theatre and cinema, or read the newspapers, to be critical and selective. "The media are in the

hands of people guided by militant atheism and an ideology hostile to all religion," it said.

The bishops called on believers to send protests to editors and producers, "for we have this right." They also appealed to state authorities not to allow the media to offend Catholic feelings.

Observers noted that the conference at which the bishops drew up the letter came only a week after Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Krakow in a sermon bitterly accused the media of distorting the truth about student demonstrations in the city in May.

Befuddled bride runs over, kills groom

ROTTERDAM, New York (AP). — A bride was charged with driving while intoxicated on Saturday after she ran over her bridegroom and killed him on the way home from their wedding reception, police said.

Officers refused to disclose details of the accident except to say that the groom, Louis Kenison, 28, of Schenectady, was struck after he got out of the car at an intersection early Saturday morning. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

His bride, Joan Kenison, 21, was hospitalized for treatment of shock, officers said.

The couple was married on Friday night, and the reception was held immediately afterwards.

Authorities said the district attorney's office was investigating the accident and that no additional charges had been lodged against Mrs. Kenison. A spokesman for the district attorney said the case would be presented to a grand jury for consideration.

Grand juries in the U.S. have the power to decide whether persons should be prosecuted.

There was an error in our advertisement of September 6, 1977. From September 1, 1977, the conditional grant given to those buying a new flat in Elat, Mitze Ramon, and Safed is IL\$600, and in Akko, IL\$1,000, and not as stated in our previous advertisement.

In addition to the above increase in the conditional grant by 5%, the security grant for these towns has also been increased by 5%.

From September 1, 1977, the security grant for Beit Shean, Maalot, Kfar Kama, Kiryat Shmona and Shikma is IL\$3,240. Various increased grants apply for people who have not tripled their assistance rights. Those who received a conditional grant before September 1, 1977, are not entitled to the increased grant.

Suggestions for New Stamps

The public and institutions are reminded that suggestions for new stamps for issue in the period April 1, 1979 to March 1, 1980 (fiscal year 1979/80) must be submitted by October 31, 1977.

Suggestions of personalities as subjects for stamps are unacceptable.

Suggestions should be submitted on forms obtainable from Philatelic Services, 12 Sderot Yerushalayim, Jaffa 61 980, Tel. 525221, and from Philatelic Services counters.

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A Happy New Year

hungry

THE "MELTING POT" system of education — in which children of different backgrounds are charged through a uniform cultural machine to make them look and think like natives — has long been recognized as an ill-conceived and fruitless venture.

But the "ethnic studies" technique — of cramming young people with a heavy diet of information about their own culture — has generally proved to be as foolish and even dangerous, according to Frances Sussna, an educator from San Francisco.

"These courses are lessons in chauvinism," asserts Dr. Sussna, who has devised a new system for teaching youngsters to be proud of their heritage while getting along with others. "For example, in U.S. colleges, some Blacks learned anti-Semitism in Black studies courses. It doesn't happen in our program."

The principles of UNTIE (Understanding Through Intercultural Education), a non-profit corporation set up by Dr. Sussna to promote the system, are simple to explain but hard to implement quickly on a large-scale basis. Youngsters are divided for a number of hours a week into separate classes according to their own ethnic, religious or

racial group.

There they learn in "non-chauvinistic, but realistic and loving ways about their background." They also take part in "sharing sessions" held on a regular basis, in which children in one background group teach youngsters in another about what they have learned separately.

The idea of UNTIE was born when Dr. Sussna, a Philadelphia-born, Hebrew-speaking Jew, became disillusioned about the "failure" of Jewish Sunday schools and afternoon Hebrew schools to inspire youngsters. "It's a failure everywhere. The kids are bored and feel uncomfortable about studying when everyone else is out playing. Yet I found this same problem in other part-time ethnic schools, whether they were for Japanese, Chinese or Spanish-speaking children."

In 1963, she raised funds and set up San Francisco's first Hebrew day school. Hearing that a number of subjects, like mathematics, were taught on a high level, non-Jewish parents asked to register their children in the school, even though the curriculum included the study of Hebrew and Judaism as well. "I tried to discourage them," recalls

Taking differences in pride

By JUDY SIEGEL / Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Sussna. "I felt that the non-Jewish kids were losing out on their own cultures." As a result, she hired a Black teacher to teach Black pupils and added others of different backgrounds. Called the Brandeis Day School, it is flourishing today with 150 pupils.

Later, she established another private school for youngsters of all races and backgrounds from nursery age through sixth grade. As the principles of UNTIE were implemented, Dr. Sussna found that disciplinary problems became rarer, and disadvantaged children began to reach higher levels of study.

"Too often," she says, "when a whole class studies Black studies, it is the disadvantaged Blacks who get the lowest marks and the Jews who do the best. To fail at your 'own' subject is a terrible psychological blow."

When the Jewish children teach Blacks about their own heritage or vice versa, they feel like experts because they are assured that none of their "pupils" knows more than they do. "There is a built-in safeguard in the UNTIE system against teachers expressing chauvinism or racism," maintains Dr. Sussna. "A teacher is careful of what he says in class because he knows that it may be repeated in the sharing sessions to children of other backgrounds."

UNTIE leads to less inter-marriage between groups that want to remain separate, she continues, rather than more. "Intermarriage is generally the result of insecurity about one's identity and an escape from one's own group. If you are proud of your heritage, you are not likely to abandon it." Incidentally, children of mixed marriages who attend the school take part in ethnic

sessions about both their parents' backgrounds.

Although UNTIE has been copied and working "successfully" in a number of Los Angeles schools, it has not spread widely, despite endorsements from civil rights and religious organizations. "Principals and teachers who are interested ask me to go to their schools and show them how to set it up, and that's impossible." Thus, the Ford Foundation, three years ago, sent Dr. Sussna abroad to investigate the possibility of establishing a "dissemination centre" for the UNTIE technique. Having spent time in Israeli kibbutzim in the '60s and having developed a strong feeling for Jewish problems, she would like it to be set up in Israel.

After hearing about UNTIE from a number of sources, Prime Minister Menachem Begin invited Dr. Sussna to Jerusalem to tell him about her

experience with it.

In an hour-long meeting with her recently, the Premier called it a "marvellous idea... I support wholeheartedly this wonderful project... We will do all that is possible to help." Although most of the funds necessary to set up a centre here would have to be raised abroad, Begin promised to ask the Education Ministry to allocate some money for the project and to send a delegation of Israeli Jews and Arabs to the U.S. to explain UNTIE's usefulness to Israel.

UNTIE can be adapted and operate in Israel, Dr. Sussna states, to help Ashkenazim and Sephardim of various origins to appreciate their culture, as well as to promote more understanding among Arabs and Jews. In the latter case, the idea is to start with five schools, and have Jews and Arabs visit each other in their schools and teach lessons about their own heritage.

While she does not delude herself into thinking that UNTIE can undo deep-seated prejudices and make Arabs and Jews in the Middle East love each other, at least, she says, "It may be a step toward breaking through political propaganda. This is my contribution."



Dr. Frances Sussna



THE SYSTEMS of marriage in Israel are as variegated as the different communities which constitute the population of the country, but one thing they do have in common — they are all governed by the respective religious laws of the country, as there is no civil marriage in Israel. In the rare exceptional case, however, a foreign consul may celebrate a marriage when one of the parties is of the consul's nationality. The marriage will then be performed in accordance with the consul's national law.

But, in general, Moslems may marry only according to the laws of the Koran; Christians according to the canon laws of their respective Christian communities; Druse in accordance with the religious and ethnic precepts of the Druse; and Jews in accordance with Jewish Law, or *halakha*. There are, however, two overriding secular provisions, which apply equally to all the communities, irrespective of their own religious laws: the prohibition against bigamous marriages and the imposition of a minimum marriage age of 17 for women (boys can marry at any age as long as they are deemed to be "of age" under their respective religious laws).

As the Jewish community is the dominant one in the Jewish State of Israel, I shall confine myself to discussing the law applicable to Jewish marriages.

One thing should be made quite clear from the outset: although there is no civil marriage in Israel, civil marriages which have been validly contracted abroad are recognized as binding in Israel for all purposes. So that "Cyprus marriages" or "Mexican marriages" (which are conducted by proxy) between two Israeli nationals (including such marriages between Jews and non-Jews) will be recognized in Israel, even if they are repugnant to the *halakha* (as long as they are not null and void *ab initio* under Jewish Law).

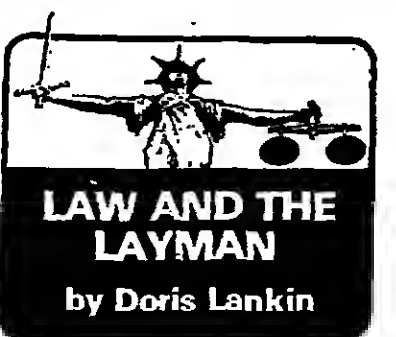
Which brings us to the question of which marriages cannot be contracted in Israel because of *halakha* disabilities. These consist of two kinds: marriages which are void *ab initio* and marriages which are prohibited but which if celebrated despite the prohibition (either in error by a rabbinical court or civilly abroad) are deemed to be valid.

In the first category are incestuous marriages between close blood relations, blemished marriages (that is to women who are already married), marriages between a man

Marriages made in Israel

and his ex-wife's sister during the wife's lifetime, or a man and his brother's ex-wife, during the brother's lifetime.

In the second category of prohibited marriages are marriages between a *kohen* and a divorcee, or convert; between a *bastard* (that is the issue of a marriage which is void *ab initio*) and anyone other than another *bastard* or a convert; to a widow, or divorcee, within 90 days of the death of, or divorce from, her first husband; between a woman who has committed adultery and



LAW AND THE LAYMAN by Doris Lankin

her lover; to a woman who should have, but did not receive *ketubah*; and remarriage to one's divorcee, if subsequent to the divorce she had managed to marry someone else and the second marriage had also been dissolved.

If none of the above disabilities exist and the couple are both of age (in the case of the man he must be over 13 according to *halakha*, and the woman must have reached the age of 17 according to the secular law), then a marriage may be contracted by them of their free will through the offices of the rabbinates.

The word "contracted" is used advisedly here, as the Jewish marriage (in contradistinction, for example, to Christian marriages which are deemed to be "made in heaven") is a contractual transaction which may be terminated upon mutual consent.

In this context, it should be noted that the *ketuba*, which is, as it were, the marriage contract, contains a list of the husband's undertakings towards his wife and, mainly, specifies to what she will be entitled upon dissolution of the marriage, since a wife is not entitled to alimony upon divorce, under Jewish law. It is, therefore, an instrument of protection for the wife and ought to be treated seriously instead of with the light-hearted disdain usually accorded to it by the about-to-be-married couple. This is something which the bride's parents should be alert to, as naturally one cannot expect a bride to be anticipating divorce on the eve of her marriage.

The obligations which a Jewish man undertakes automatically upon entering into marriage are the maintenance of his wife in accordance with the standards to which she is accustomed and the duty to cohabit with her. The wife, for her part, undertakes automatically to cohabit exclusively with her husband and to keep house for him in a manner consistent with general custom amongst families of her station of life. Failure on the part of a wife to perform her conjugal or domestic duties can prejudice her right to maintenance from her husband.

The secular Women's Equal Rights Law has abolished the special rights which a Jewish husband had over his wife's property under the

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The secular Women's Equal Rights Law has abolished the special rights which a Jewish husband had over his wife's property under the

halakha, and today a married woman has the same independent rights to property acquired before marriage as a single woman has. However, her earnings from work done outside the home must be contributed to the joint family funds, as long as her husband provides her with adequate maintenance. Otherwise she may use her outside earnings to support herself. (The question of maintenance for the children is a separate subject, which does not come within the scope of this article.)

As to property acquired after marriage, the law with respect thereto is now laid down in the secular Spouses (Property Relations) Law, enacted in 1973. This law provides, in essence, that where a couple has not expressly agreed otherwise (in an ante-nuptial, or post-nuptial contract), each is entitled to equal shares in all property acquired by one, or both, of them during the marriage, except where the property was acquired by gift or inheritance. (This is the first of two articles. The second will deal with divorce.)

prevention on birth

ALL the small fruits, strawberries are perhaps the easiest grow in the home garden. They require comparatively little space and can be included as a permanent member of the garden or as a permanent member of the garden.

For many people the strawberry is queen of garden fruits. First the plants develop rich green foliage, then yellow and white blossoms pop among the green leaves, and finally sparkling red berries make their appearance. You might even enter some plants in your rock garden, since they're so decorative. And matter how easily and cheaply they may get them, you will never find strawberries that taste better than the ones you pick from your own patch.

Botany. Strawberry (*fragaria*) belongs to the rose family like so many other kinds of edible fruit — raspberry, gooseberry, blackberry, etc. It grows wild in many European countries (*agria vesca*) and in North America (*fragaria virginiana*). Cultivated strawberries found in the market derive from both these species. Strawberry growers around the world are improving the crop year by year. The goals of the breeders: larger fruit, firmer crops, disease-resistant and bearing varieties. Thus we can find in this country big harvests

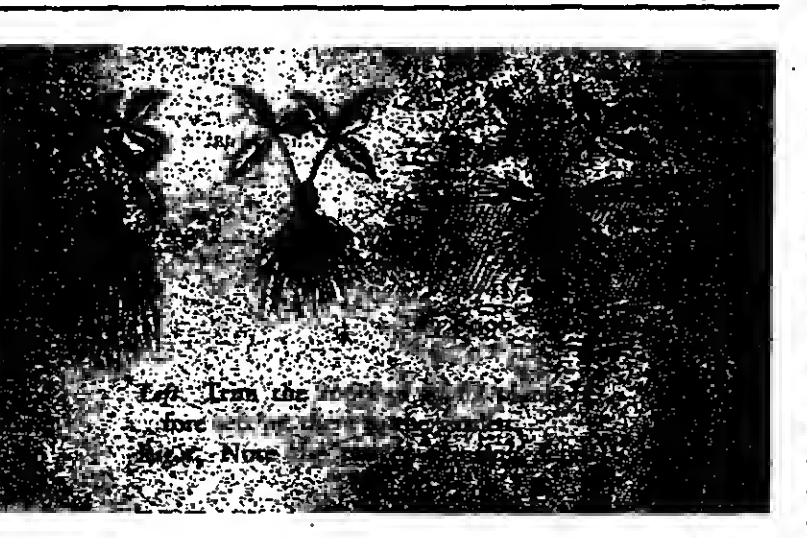
STRAWBERRY BENEFITS

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

(mostly for export) of juicy, bright red and delicious strawberries of giant dimensions (plum-size) from the middle of winter to the end of spring.

Soil. Strawberries used very rich food and an acid soil. Sandy soils, enriched by large amounts of organic matter, are probably best for them, but they can be grown in practically any soil that is well drained and contains sufficient plant food. In preparing the soil for a new strawberry bed, it is important to remember that moisture is one of the prime requirements. Any material that will retain moisture should be added to the garden soil. The best of these is vermiculite (grade 4). Others are peat, well-rotted barnyard manure and compost.

The plants. If you plant runners from old, well-established strawberry beds in early autumn, the plants will be strong enough to resist frost and will start to flower and to produce fruit the next spring. Runners, the shoots from the parent plant that produce new clusters of



leaves and take root, making new plants, are available at most seed shops and nurseries in Israel from the end of September to November. It is always important to obtain

area, next year's harvest will give you real satisfaction.

Matching. During cold seasons, a mulch of leaves, pine needles, sawdust, straw or wood shavings should be placed over the bed. Care must be taken not to cover the crown and centre of the plants. This mulch must be renewed in spring so that it will keep the fruit off the ground and prevent it from rotting. Mulching also helps to keep weeds down and retains moisture.

Cultivation. Removal of tall weeds and thinning out of crowded runner plants is important and the main goal of cultivation. Don't hoe too much, because the danger of injury to the shallow rooted young runners is great. Before the period of winter rains and cold, one or two hoeings for the purpose of aeration will be enough. Use a light tool and repeat this careful lifting of the soil once or twice in spring. An application of a complete fertilizer shortly after planting and again during the summer (after harvesting) will keep the plants growing well and strengthen them. For a continuous supply of strawberries over several seasons, the home gardener will find it practical to set out a new bed from runners each season. Use runners from healthy, disease-free plants only. It is necessary to make sure that a plant brought well before it is used for propagation, as its descendants will carry on its properties.

Watering. During hot spells the bed should be watered thoroughly. If possible liquid manure should be used after each watering while the plants are producing flowers.

Protection. A "tunnel" made from strong 4 mm. wire arches covered by a transparent plastic sheet (polyethylene) is helpful in protecting the young plants from damage caused by winter. The "tunnel" set up after autumn planting may be removed in spring when the danger of frost is past.

Insects and diseases. Sometimes stem and root lice appear on the lower parts of the little plants. When you detect them — use a nicotine spray. Slugs and snails do great damage to the ripening fruits. They hide out in daylight and appear after sunset. They are big eaters and in one single summer night may render much of the crop unfit for use. Antislug poison (available at seed shops) should be applied as a prophylactic remedy every 2-3 weeks.

The strawberry weevil feeds on stems below the buds. Frequent spraying with an appropriate insecticide is essential and will prevent damage. Root-rot (fungi) may occur where strawberries have been grown over a long period. A Bordeaux mixture spray, crop rotation and aeration hoeings will solve this problem.

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grilling

Section 10 of the Basic Law, No. 23, 1974

ne (Stalactites)

STATEMENT BY THE LIKUD

ISSUED AFTER ITS MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1977

On September 15, 1977, the Likud Knesset faction discussed the negotiations with the Democratic Movement for Change regarding that party's joining the Government. The Likud noted that its negotiators had submitted the following proposals to the DMC:

a. The DMC would have freedom of expression on political questions affecting Judea and Samaria, and the right to abstain from voting on such questions in the Knesset.

b. Government decisions on questions regarding settlements would be discussed and decided on by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, if a member of the DMC demanded such a discussion.

c. Yigael Yadin, the leader of the DMC, would be Deputy Prime Minister. He would have the special standing, not required by law, of Acting Prime Minister (in the Prime Minister's absence) and coordinator of the Ministries acting in the area of social betterment.

d. The DMC would have four ministers: Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Social Betterment, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Transport and Communications.

e. The Ministry of Social Betterment will be formed immediately from the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the National Insurance Institute. It is agreed (with the Minister of Health a party to the agreement) that the Ministry of Health will be attached to the Ministry of Labour and Social Betterment, following the enactment of the National Health Insurance Bill during the winter session of the Knesset. If the bill is not enacted during the winter session, the Ministry of Health will be so attached in not more than one year.

f. It has been agreed by all factions in the coalition that the electoral system will be changed, and that the 10th Knesset will be elected in accordance with the new system: regional-proportional-personal. A four-member committee will be set up to discuss the details of the changes in the electoral system. The committee will comprise four members, one from each faction, without reference to faction strength in the Knesset. A time will be fixed by which this committee will decide on the number of electoral regions — between six and sixteen. In addition, the DMC will have freedom of voting on the changes in the electoral system, if the decision on the details of the new system, reached by the committee of four, is not acceptable to the DMC.

g. The DMC will have freedom of voting on religious matters, including religious status quo questions.

After all these proposals were submitted to the DMC, Knesset member Yigael Yadin advised the Prime Minister that "the decision of the DMC Council that negotiations be broken off still applies."

The Likud faction confirms that its negotiators made all possible efforts to enable the DMC to join the Government.

The Likud faction wishes to express its disappointment that the leader of the DMC and his colleagues rejected the hand offered them.

A Tolkien legacy

LONDON (AP). — "The Silmarillion," a posthumous epic by Prof. John Tolkien, who started a literary cult with his "Lord of the Rings" 40 years ago, was published recently and is widely expected to be a best-seller.

"We have a first edition print of 800,000 in Britain and the U.S." — a record print run for a first edition hardback in Britain, said a spokesman for Allan and Unwin, Tolkien's British publishers.

Tolkien, a South African-born professor of English at Oxford University, had not completed "The Silmarillion" when he died in 1972, aged 81, even though he had worked on it since 1918 when he was invalided out of the army after fighting in the trenches of World War I.

The book, planned as his final work, was a mass of jumbled and many times rewritten papers that was to be a description of the pre-history of the mythical and allegorical world of "Middle Earth" that Tolkien created in the "The Lord of the Rings."

It was assembled and edited by his son, Christopher, a lecturer in English at Oxford and Tolkien's literary executor.

The concept of "The Silmarillion" predates "Lord of the Rings," and the appearance of the Hobbits, a race of little people given to overeating and family trees with whom Tolkien populated his "Middle Earth." Allan and Unwin describe the new book as a "prequel" to the "Rings" masterpiece.

Hobbit addicts are bound to be disappointed by the new work. It contains no new Hobbit exploits and only refers to them once. Covering the first and second ages of "Middle Earth," "The Silmarillion" is set in the land of Numenor, a star-shaped island from which his characters journey to "Middle Earth" before the days of the Hobbit.

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MUSIC REVIEW

Jerusalem duo: Second part of Beethoven programme

LYDIA MORDKOVICH, violin; ALLAN STERNFIELD, piano (Israel Museum, September 17). Beethoven: Sonata No. 29, in A major; No. 3, in C major; opus 24, No. 3; No. 5, in F major, opus 24.

THE TWO artists — who formed the "Jerusalem Duo" some time ago — are giving all Beethoven Sonatas in three evenings at the Israel Museum as part of the 150th anniversary of the composer's death. This was the second programme.

The team has been working together for some time, and great hopes were pinned on this combination: One partner is a temperamental, Russian-schooled violinist with considerable all-round ability. The other is a pianist from the U.S. who has studied with Walter Hautzig in Baltimore — a guarantee of European traditions — and who has the seriousness for attending to all aspects of the music with beautifully balanced control.

The two artists apparently con-

time to go their separate ways in interpretation, at least as far as Beethoven is concerned. Allan Sternfield's performance stylistically presented highly acceptable readings of his parts. His general approach was beyond criticism.

On the other hand, Miss Mordkovich tried to etal the limelight by an unreasonable show of temperament, which expressed itself in scratchy accents, rubato and harsh phrasing out of context. This was regrettable as she is an artist who tries to make every phrase exude life and interest, and there were often beautiful lines and attractive etchings to her tone, aided by safe intonation and digital fluency. A too emotional over-attention to technical details was felt where a relaxed sense of secure musicianship was needed to show balanced control and human warmth in the singing in the musical phrasing.

YOCHANAN BOEHM

CINEMA

Terror at the super-bowl

BLACK SUNDAY. For Cinema, Tel Aviv. With Robert Shaw, Bruce Dern and Marthe Keller. Produced by Robert Evans. Directed by John Frankenheimer. Based on the novel by Thomas Harris. America, 1976.

THIS successful thriller should have wide appeal in Israel. It pits the Israeli security service and the FBI against a PLO attempt to commit the mass murder of 80,000 football fans at the annual Super Bowl football game in Miami. (Much of the film was shot at the 1976 Super Bowl game, which for most Americans is the athletic event of the year.)

The screenplay is tight and filled with action. A strong element of suspense is maintained, through a series of chases and violent confrontations, even though one senses from the beginning that the mass murder will never be accomplished.

While plot and action clearly dominate this film, there is an admirable attempt to avoid stereotypes and to offer a glimpse into the human make-up of the protagonists. Robert Shaw is convincing as the Israeli anti-terrorist agent (nicknamed "The Final Solution"), who is beginning to weaken and to regret his gruesome profession. As a result, he makes

mistakes. Marthe Keller, a fine German actress, plays an Arab refugee turned PLO terrorist, who fanatically pursues her dream of forcing the U.S. to respond to the Palestinian cause. However, her European looks and German accent interfere with her portrayal of an Arab.

The real star of this film is Bruce Dern, who turns the almost impossible role of a schizoid former navy flyer and engineering genius into that of an extremely credible human being in the final stages of psychological disintegration.

"Black Sunday" is not a character study, however, but the kind of "larger than life" crisis film for which John Frankenheimer is renowned. Evaluated in the light of earlier Frankenheimer successes in the same genre ("The Manchurian Candidate", "Seven Days in May" and "The French Connection II"), "Black Sunday" flags somewhat towards the end. The final scenes are too laboriously constructed, and the climax so overdrawn that it is quite predictable. Nevertheless, this is a superior action film, which does not slight Israel or the PLO in its attempt to be realistic.

F. A. BROMAN

Upsets in U.S. college football

NEW YORK (AP). — Upsets were the order of the day on the second weekend of U.S. college football action as third-ranked Notre Dame, number four Alabama, number nine Houston, number 11 Maryland and 17th-rated Georgia all were defeated. The Irish were upended by Mississippi's spirited Rebels 20-13. Alabama lost to unranked-hut-pelback Nebraska 31-24. Houston was stopped by 104th-ranked Penn State 24-16. West Virginia surprised Maryland 24-16 and Georgia was shocked by Clemson 7-6.

In other games involving Top 20 teams, top-ranked Michigan had trouble with Duke before subduing the Blue Devils 21-9, number five Oklahoma overhauled Utah 62-24.

sixth-ranked Ohio State walloped Minnesota 38-7, number seven Texas A and M scored a 27-6 victory over Virginia Tech, 12th-ranked Colorado blocked a quick kick on the way to a 42-0 pasting of Kent State, number 16 Pittsburgh defeated William and Mary 28-6 and 28th-rated Texas embarrassed Virginia 68-0.

In night games involving ranked teams, Number 2 Southern California, visited Oregon State, eighth-rated Texas Tech hosted New Mexico, Number 14 UCLA was at home against Kansas, Number 15 Oklahoma State journeyed to Little Rock for a game with Arkansas, and Florida, Number 19, was at Rice.

Mississippi State, ranked 18th, and Number 20 Brigham Young were off.

CLASSIFIEDS

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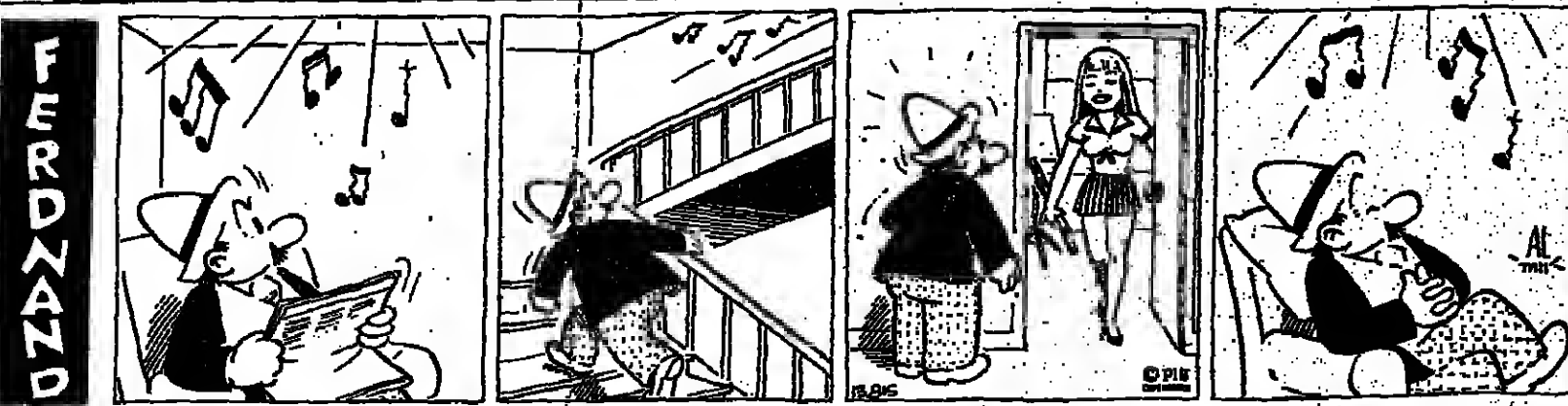
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ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.15 English & 8.35 Science and Nature 9.5, 9.00 Math 7. 9.30 Special Education. 10.10 Science 6. 10.30 English 5, 11.10 English 8. 11.30 Math. 10.00 Biology. 12.20 Handicraft. 12.40 Electricity 5, 13.00 Biology. 14.00 7.10 M for Kindergarten. 16.30 Nature Preserves in the U.S.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 The Time Tunnel: Reign of Terror. 18.16 Cartoon

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes 18.20 News roundup

18.32 Sports

19.10 Projector

19.20 Quds for Ramadan

19.30 News and Weekly magazine

19.40 Programme announcements

19.50 News in Arabic

20.00 News in Arabic

20.10 News in Arabic

20.20 News in Arabic

20.30 News in Arabic

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21.00 News in Arabic

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ON THE AIR

First Programme 7.57 Morning Concert Band: Rudi Overberg. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 6; Mozart: Les Petits Riens (Münchinger); Debussy: The Source Ballet; Bartok: Rhapsody No. 1; Elmano and Orchestra (Rothbart); Haydn: Trio No. 25 in G Major; Dvorak: Gypsy Song, Op. 68; Brahms: Variations on a Hungarian Tune (Katschay); Rossa: Variations on a Hungarian Peasant Song (Grunsky); Kodaly: Dances from Galanthea.

10.00 Programme announcements

10.35 Radio story: "Fardomast Enghar" by A.B. Tobachna

12.05 (Stereo): Maya Widmer: piano — Beethoven: 6 Variations, in F Major, Op. 34; Prokofiev: Sonata No. 4; Chopin: 3 Etudes from Op. 10.

12.50 Light classical music

15.01 Quotations and answers on Haifa

15.50 Lesson in spoken Arabic

15.55 Notes on a new book

16.00 Music of the Indians from South America

16.30 (Stereo): The Good and The Better: a selection of new classical records which listeners will be asked to rate according to their choice

20.45 (Stereo): Radio Frankfurt Symphony Orchestra — Haydn: Symphony No. 91 in E-flat Major; Martinu: Piano Concerto No. 4; Janacek: Tanya Tanya, Orchestral Rhapsody after Gogol

20.00 Radio drama: "Concert for Fale" by Heinrich Böll

22.05 (Stereo): Music of the Indians from South America

22.05 Programme announcements

Second Programme

12.30 Israeli songs

14.10 Songs

15.05 Light classical music

16.10 Jazz corner — recordings of Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Mingus, Miles Davis, Duke Ellington

17.54 Road safety

18.05 Israeli songs

18.30 Basketball: Israel vs. France in the European Championship games in Belgium

20.30 Bible Reading: Chronicles I, 3, 4, 21-26

21.05 Light music for wind ensemble

22.00 On Jews and Judaism

22.00 "The New Year" — Children

(b) Prime Minister Menachem Begin about their plans for the future (repeat)

23.00 Telephone games, prizes

Army

9.05 Summer Party — music, news

12.05 Songs

12.45 Fifteen Minutes — a brief survey of current events in Israel and around the world

13.05 Hebrew songs

14.05 Songs for everyone

15.05 A peek into the lives of a "typical" Israeli family

15.05 Bi-weekly magazine on Middle East affairs

15.45 Yosef Treglia talks about different types of music

16.05 Programme announcements

16.05 Interview with trainees in a marine officers' course

20.05 Progressive music

20.05 Highlights — international news with Yosef Treglia

21.00 "My Enemy, My Friend" — Prof. Rouven Yaron, Dr. Pinhas Shinar, David Horowitz, Yosef Treglia talk about the opposition to the request for German reparations soon after the establishment of the State

22.05 Light classical music

00.05 Night birds — songs, chat with Rly Gorfinkel

NEWS BULLETINS

Armed Forces: Every hour on the hour.

Programme: Every two hours, from 7 a.m. to midnight, 7 p.m. broadcast is in Hebrew. Second Programme: 25 a.m. then every hour on the hour until 1 a.m. Third Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

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Every Monday to Thursday

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